

ments or doctrines shall ever be taught in the public schools, nor shall any books, papers, tracts or documents of a political, sectarian or denominational character be used or introduced in any school established under the provisions of this Article. All public school exercises in this State shall be conducted in the English language, and all teachers employed in the educational institutions under the control of the State shall be citizens of the United States.

SEC. 4. The entire supervision of the common schools of the State shall be vested in a Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the State Treasurer, the powers and duties of which shall be prescribed by law, and who shall serve as such Board without compensation.

SEC. 5. A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected, whose term of office, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

COMMON SCHOOL FUNDS AND LANDS.

SECTION 1. All proceeds of the public lands that have theretofore been, or may be hereafter granted, by the United States for the support of the school system in this State; all such per centum as may be granted by the United States on the sale of public lands; the proceeds of property that shall fall to the State by escheat; the proceeds of any gifts and donations to the State for the common schools, not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift; all moneys which shall be paid by persons or corporations for exemption from military or naval service, together with all other moneys which the Legislature may provide, by law or otherwise, shall be involuntarily appropriated to the support of the common schools. Provided, that the proceeds of all lands that have heretofore, or may hereafter be appropriated or granted for the maintenance of the University of Arizona, shall be involuntarily applied to the specific use of the original grant. Provided, that the proceeds of all lands that have heretofore, or may hereafter be appropriated or granted for the maintenance of Territorial Normal Schools, shall be involuntarily applied to the maintenance of said schools.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall provide for the disposal of the lands heretofore granted or which may hereafter be granted to the State for educational purposes, by lease and sale, the proceeds of which shall constitute a permanent and inviolable fund the interest of which, only, shall be used, and for the equitable distribution of such interest within the counties of the State, in proportion to the children of school age thereof. Said proceeds, with any unexpended interest, or rental, shall be invested, in bonds of the United States, bonds of the State of Arizona, bonds of school corporations, or in first mortgage on farm lands within the State, not exceeding in amount one-third the actual value of any sub-division on which the same may be loaned.

SEC. 3. The custodians of said funds shall be the same as provided by law for State and county funds, and any losses shall be made good by the State, principal and interest.

SEC. 4. The State Board of Education shall cause all the lands to be appraised by sworn appraisers, paid of whom at least one shall be a resident of the county wherein the lands to be appraised are situated, and after all such lands shall have been appraised said Board shall designate for sale such lands as they may think most advantageous for the public interest to be sold, and classify the same by the uses to which they may be applied. But not more than one-fourth of the lands belonging to any one of the said classes shall be sold during any period of five years, commencing with the date on which this Constitution goes into effect.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall prescribe by law the limit to the quantity of land which may be leased or sold to any one individual, company or corporation, and no laws shall ever be passed granting to any person, corporation or association, any privilege, by reason of occupation or cultivation of any school lands, by said person, corporation or association, subsequent to the survey thereof, of the general government. No claim for the occupation, or cultivation of any school lands shall ever be recognized, nor shall such occupation, or cultivation of any school lands ever be used to diminish, either directly or indirectly, the sale or rental value of said lands. But the said Board shall cause to be appraised the permanent improvements made on any school lands, and the value of the land separately. When such land is sold the purchaser thereof in addition to the value of the land paid to the State, shall pay to the owner of such permanent improvements the amount of their appraised value. The owner of such permanent improvements shall have the option to become the purchaser of said lands at the highest offered price and on such terms as the Legislature may by general law provide.

SEC. 6. No land shall be leased for a period longer than ten years, nor shall any land be sold for less than the appraised value, and in no case for less than \$100 per acre unless otherwise provided in the Enabling Act admitting Arizona as a State nor shall any land be sold or leased in any other manner than at public auction, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE X.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one year and upwards (except idiots, lunatics, soldiers, seamen, or mariners in the army or navy of the United States, Indians not taxed, and persons convicted of any infamous or capital crime, who have resided in the State or Territory one year and in the county wherein such residence is located ninety days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, provided that in school elections there shall be no denial of the right of franchise to any person on account of race.

SEC. 2. Nothing herein shall be construed to deprive any person of the right to vote who has such right at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC. 3. The Legislature shall be empowered to make further extensions of suffrage heretofore, at its discretion, to all citizens of mature and sound mind, not convicted of any capital or infamous crime, without regard to sex. But no law extending or restricting the right of suffrage shall be enforced until adopted by a majority of the electors of the State voting at a general election.

SEC. 4. The mode and manner of holding elections and making returns thereon shall be as they now are, or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XI.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The seat of government shall be, and remain permanent, at the city of Phoenix, in the county of Maricopa, until otherwise ordered by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Legislature, and a majority vote of the people, legally authorized to vote at any general election. Whenever the question of removal shall have been submitted to the people as herein provided, it shall not again be submitted until after the term of ten (10) years, and in the manner herein prescribed.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of the State shall consist of all able bodied male citizens of the State, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or the State. But all citizens having scruples of conscience versus to bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The Legislature may provide by law, for the enrollment, equipment and discipline of the militia, to conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

SEC. 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, the manner of their selection to be provided by law, and may hold their commissions for such period of time as the Legislature may provide.

SEC. 4. No military organization under the laws of the State shall carry any banner or flag representing any sect or society or the flag of any nationality but that of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

NAME AND BOUNDARY.

SECTION 1. The name of this State shall be "Arizona."

SEC. 2. The boundaries of this State are, and shall remain as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the State of Colorado, the same being the northwest corner of the Territory of New Mexico, as established by Act of Congress February 21st, 1862; thence west with the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, to the intersection with the east boundary line of the State of Nevada; thence south with that boundary line to its intersection with the center of the Colorado river; thence following down the center of said river to a point on the boundary line established by treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, dated December 30th, 1850; thence easterly, following said treaty line to its intersection with 109 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds 25-100 of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north with that degree to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. There shall be a seal of the State which shall be kept by the Secretary of State, and shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Arizona," and the seal of the Territory of Arizona shall be the seal of the State until otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE XIV.

COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. The State of Arizona is an inseparable part of the Federal Union, and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 2. The legal debts and liabilities of the Territory shall be assumed and paid by this State.

SEC. 3. The people inhabiting this State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands or other property belonging to citizens of the United States residing without this State, shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands or other property belonging to residents thereof; that no tax shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein, belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing herein shall preclude the State from taxing any other lands or lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person or source, a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands, thus granted, from taxation; but all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by this State so long and to such extent as such Act of Congress may prescribe.

ARTICLE XV.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The several counties in the Territory of Arizona as they shall exist at the time of the admission of said Territory as a State, are hereby declared to be the counties of the State of Arizona.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall provide by general law, for organizing new counties, locating the county seat thereof, temporarily, and changing county lines, but no new county shall be formed that does not contain at least one thousand square miles, and shall leave the county or counties from which it is formed to contain no less than one thousand square miles each, and that shall also contain within its limits of said new county property of the value of one million dollars as shown by the last preceding tax returns; and not then unless the old county or counties from which it is formed shall be left to contain at least one and one-half million dollars of taxable property as shown by said last tax returns. And no new county shall be organized nor shall any old county be so reduced as to contain a population of less than fifteen hundred actual and bona fide inhabitants.

SEC. 3. Every new county shall assume and be held for its pro rata of the indebtedness of the county or counties from which it may be formed.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall establish, subject to this article, a system of county governments which shall be uniform throughout the State; and by general law shall provide for township and precinct organization and government.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall provide by general and uniform laws for the election biennially, in each of the several counties of this State, of a Board of Supervisors, a Sheriff who shall be ex-officio Tax Assessor until otherwise provided by law.

A County Treasurer who shall be ex-officio Tax Collector until otherwise provided by law.

A Probate Judge who shall be ex-officio County Superintendent of public schools, County Clerk who shall be Clerk of the District Court, and County Recorder until otherwise provided by law, and a District Attorney.

The Legislature shall provide for the strict accountability of county, township, precinct, and municipal officers, for all money and fees which may be collected in their official capacity, and shall cause the same to be paid into the State Treasury.

SEC. 6. The Sheriff, Clerk and ex-officio Recorder may be empowered by the County Board of Supervisors to appoint such deputies and clerical assistance as the business of their offices may require; and said deputies and clerical assistance shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 7. The officers provided for herein shall receive such compensation for their annual services as may be provided by law.

SEC. 8. The Legislature shall have general law, for such regulation of county government and the election and compensation of such county officers as may be come necessary.

ARTICLE XVI.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 1. Educational, reformatory and penal institutions, and those for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and such other public institutions as he public good may require, may be established, and shall be maintained and controlled by the State, in such manner, and under such regulations, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. All property and institutions of the Territory of Arizona shall, upon the adoption of this constitution, become the property and institutions of the State of Arizona.

ARTICLE XVII.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges under which the corporations or grantees shall not have organized and commenced business in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall thereafter have no validity except such corporations or grantees whose time to organize under their charter or grant has not expired at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC. 2. No charter of incorporation shall be granted, extended, changed or amended by special laws; but the Legislature shall prescribe by general law for the organization of all corporations, private, public and municipal hereafter to be created.

SEC. 3. The Legislature in addition to the powers granted in this Constitution, shall provide by law the method whereby the courts may revoke or annul any charter of incorporation existing and revocable at the time this Constitution goes into effect, or that may thereafter be created, whenever it may be injurious to the citizens of the State, and in such manner that no injustice be done to the corporations or creditors.

SEC. 4. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate railroads, telegraph lines, or canals for carrying water, between any designated points within this State.

SEC. 5. All individuals, associations, or corporations shall be given equal rights of transportation by common carriers, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges or facilities of said transportation by such common carrier.

SEC. 6. The right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, or construed so as to prevent the Legislature from taking the property and franchise of incorporations and subjecting them to public use as the property of the individual citizen.

SEC. 7. All debtors increase of capital stock or indebtedness of corporations shall be void.

SEC. 8. Any corporation existing under the laws of the Territory prior to the adoption of this Constitution may by resolution of its directors, authorized by the signatures of its officers, and seal, elect to come under and enjoy the conditions and advantages of this article by filing said resolution in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 9. Any president, director, manager, cashier or other officer of any banking institution who shall receive or assent to the receipt of deposits of money after he shall have knowledge of the fact that such banking institution is insolvent, shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received and shall be punished criminally.

SEC. 10. All corporations shall always be subject to the power of the State.

ARTICLE XVIII.

WATER AND WATER RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All natural streams and lakes within the boundaries of this State, capable of being used for the purposes of navigation or irrigation, are hereby declared to be the property of the State.

SEC. 2. The common law doctrine of riparian water rights shall never be applied in this State, nor shall the right to use water heretofore lawfully appropriated to beneficial uses ever be denied.

SEC. 3. The right of the people to appropriate and use the unappropriated waters of this State, for beneficial purposes, shall never be denied, priority of appropriation shall give the better right always.

SEC. 4. The right of individuals or corporations to construct reservoirs and impound and appropriate the surplus and flood waters in this State, for sale, rental, domestic stock, or any beneficial purpose, shall never be denied. The first priority of a new right shall have priority. A failure to construct reservoirs and canals within a reasonable time after location, and a failure to use reasonable diligence to maintain the same so as to supply water, shall be held to work a forfeiture of such right.

SEC. 5. Every appropriator of water shall use the same reasonably and economically.

SEC. 6. The mode and manner of acquiring and exercising all of said rights shall be subject to legislative control.

SEC. 7. The Legislature shall have power to authorize the organization of districts and the creation of a debt for the construction or purchasing of dams, canals and ditches and other appliances required to supply water to land in said districts; but such debt, principal and interest, shall subject only the lands benefited or reclaimed to taxation to pay the same.

SEC. 8. The Legislature shall pass laws requiring the owner or owners of every ditch or canal from which water is routed or sold to other parties, to use reasonable diligence in keeping such ditch or canal in such good condition and repair as to supply the water required.

ARTICLE XIX.

FORESTRY.

The Legislature shall enact laws to prevent the destruction of, and to preserve the forests on the lands of the State, and upon any part of the public domain, the control of which may be conferred by Congress upon this State.

ARTICLE XX.

LABOR.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's labor on all State works.

ARTICLE XXI.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislature, and if same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members of each of the two houses, voting separately, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State at the next general election, and cause the same to be published without delay for at least six consecutive weeks prior to said election, in not less than one newspaper of general circulation published in each county; and if a majority of the electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments are proposed, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of them separately.

SEC. 3. Whenever a majority of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall deem it necessary to call a convention to amend or revise this Constitution, they shall submit the proposition to the next succeeding Legislature and if a majority elected to each branch of that Legislature shall concur therein, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election for or against a Convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall at the next session provide by law for calling the same; and such Convention shall consist of a number of members not less than double the number of the most numerous branch of the Legislature.

SEC. 4. Any constitution adopted by such convention shall have no validity until it has been submitted to and adopted by the people.

ARTICLE XXII.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the Territory of Arizona to a permanent State government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims, liabilities and obligations against the Territory of Arizona, of whatever nature, and rights of individuals, and of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government.

SEC. 2. All process which may, before the organization of the Judiciary Department under this Constitution, be issued under the authority of the Territory of Arizona, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SEC. 3. All property, real and personal, and all moneys, credits, claims and choses in action belonging to the Territory of Arizona at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be vested in and become the property of the State of Arizona.

SEC. 4. All laws now in force in the Territory of Arizona, which are not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or shall be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

SEC. 5. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats, accruing to the Territory of Arizona, shall accrue to the use of the State.

SEC. 6. All recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the organization of the Judiciary Department, under this Constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to and may be prosecuted in the name of the State, and all bonds or other undertakings executed to this Territory, or by any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper State authority and their successors in office, for the use thereof respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen or which may arise before the organization of the Judiciary Department under this Constitution, and when shall then be pending may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State.

SEC. 7. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices and appointments in this Territory, at such election, for the United States, or under the authority of this Territory, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices and appointments until the State government becomes operative under this Constitution.

SEC. 8. This Constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to a vote of the qualified electors of this Territory, at an election to be held on the first Tuesday in December, A. D. 1891. Said election, as nearly as may be, shall be ordered and conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the Territory, and shall be held at the same time and place as the election for the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as follows to wit: All male persons over twenty-one years of age, excluding Indians not taxed, who shall not have been convicted of any capital or infamous crime, and who shall be citizens of the United States, and who shall have actually resided in the Territory for thirty days, and in the county for ten days next preceding the election. No registration of electors shall be required for the purpose of voting at the election provided for by this article.

SEC. 9. The Legislature shall make proclamation of the time of the submission of this Constitution to the electors of the Territory at least thirty (30) days before the time fixed for submission, and he shall cause said proclamation to be published in at least one newspaper published in each county of the Territory. At the said election the ballots shall be in the following form: "For the Constitution, 'Yes' or 'No.' Any person may have printed or written on his ballot only the words 'For the Constitution' or 'Against the Constitution' and such ballots shall be counted for or against said Constitution, shall be counted and returned to the Secretary of the Territory in the same manner as votes for delegates to Congress, and he shall canvass and make known the result within forty days after said election, and the Governor is required to declare the result of the vote cast and returned, on the adoption or rejection of the Constitution, by proclamation, when the same is certified to him by the Secretary of the Territory.

SEC. 10. This Constitution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon the admission of the Territory as a State.

SEC. 11. Immediately upon the admission of the Territory as a State, the Governor of the Territory, or, in case of his absence or failure to act, the Secretary of the Territory, or, in case of his absence or failure to act, the President of the Convention, shall issue a proclamation which shall be published in at least one newspaper published in each county of the Territory, and shall contain the following to wit: "We, the people of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby certify that we have adopted this Constitution, and that the same shall be in full force and effect from and after the admission of the Territory as a State."

The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of each county, calling an election by the people for all State, district and other officers, created and made elective by this Constitution, and fixing a day for such election, which shall not be less than forty days after the date of such proclamation, nor more than ninety days after the admission of the Territory as a State.

SEC. 10. The Boards of Supervisors of the several counties shall thereupon order such election for said day, and shall cause notice thereof to be given in the manner and for the length of time provided by the laws of the Territory in cases of general elections for delegates to Congress, and county and other officers. Every qualified elector of the Territory who shall have been registered at the date of said election shall be entitled to vote thereat. Said election shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the Territory for general elections, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Canvassing Board hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 11. The Governor, Secretary of the Territory and President of this Convention or majority of them, shall constitute a Board of Canvassers to canvass the vote of such election for members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, all State and district officers and members of the Legislature. The said board shall assemble at the seat of government of the Territory on the thirtieth (30) day after the day of such election (or on the following day if such day fall on Sunday) and proceed to canvass the votes for all State and district officers, Judges of the Supreme Court and members of the Legislature, in the manner provided by the laws of the Territory for the canvassing of the votes of delegates to Congress, and they shall issue certificates of election to the persons found to be elected to said offices, severally, and shall make and file with the Secretary of the Territory an abstract certificate by them, of the number of votes cast for each person, for each of said offices and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

SEC. 12. All officers elected at such election, except members of the Legislature shall, within thirty days after they have been declared elected, take the oath required by law and give the same bond required by the law of the Territory to be given in case of the officers of the Territory or district, and shall thereupon enter upon the duties of their respective offices, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, but the Legislature may require by law all such officers to give other or further bonds as a condition of their continuance in office.

SEC. 13. The Governor elect of the State immediately upon his qualifying and entering upon the duties of his office, shall issue his proclamation convening the Legislature, at the seat of government of the State, on a day to be named in said proclamation, and which shall not be less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the date of said proclamation. Within ten days after the organization of the Legislature both houses of the Legislature shall then and there proceed to elect as provided by law, two Senators of the United States, for the State of Arizona. At said election the two persons who shall receive the majority of all votes cast by said Senators and Representatives shall be elected as such United States Senators, and shall be so declared by the presiding officers of both houses.

The presiding officers of the Senate and House shall issue a certificate to each of said Senators certifying his election, which certificates shall also be signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 14. The Legislature shall pass all necessary laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 15. Whenever any two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, elected under the provisions of this Constitution, shall have qualified in their offices, the Judges of the District Court of any district, of the Territory within the limits of said State, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the Supreme Court of the State, except as otherwise provided in the Enabling Act of Congress, and until so suspended, the Supreme Court of the Territory, and the Judges thereof, shall continue with like power and jurisdiction, as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 16. If the first session of the Legislature under this Constitution shall be held in the District Court of the Territory within any county in such district, and the records, papers and proceedings of said District Court and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the District Court of the State for such county, except as provided in the enabling act of Congress; until so suspended the District Court and the Judges thereof shall continue with the same power and jurisdiction, as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 17. If the first session of the Legislature under this Constitution shall be held in the District Court of the Territory within any county in such district, and the records, papers and proceedings of said District Court and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the District Court of the State for such county, except as provided in the enabling act of Congress; until so suspended the District Court and the Judges thereof shall continue with the same power and jurisdiction, as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 18. Members of the Legislature and all State officers, District and Supreme Judges elected at the first election held under this Constitution, shall hold their respective offices for the full term next ensuing such election in addition to the period intervening between the date of their qualifications and the commencement of said full term.

SEC. 19. All county and precinct officers who may be in office at the adoption of this Constitution shall hold their respective offices for the full term for which they may have been elected, and until such time as their successors may be elected and qualified as may be provided by law, and the official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though the Constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 20. In behalf of the people of Arizona, we, in convention assembled, have framed this Constitution, and hereby submit the same to the qualified electors of the Territory.

Done in open Convention, at the City of Phoenix, in the Territory of Arizona, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1891.

W. A. ROWE, President,
H. N. ALEXANDER,
J. W. ANDERSON,
ALONZO BAILEY,
WILLIAM HENRY BARNES,
ALONZO M. CRAWFORD,
GEORGE W. CHENEY,
THOMAS DAVIS,
FOSTER S. DENNIS,
THOMAS GATES,
W. A. HARTT,

JOHN HUNT,
WILLIAM HERRING,
FRANK H. HERFORD,
T. C. JORDAN,
ALBERT MC DONALD,
ALONZO M. CRAWFORD,
GEORGE W. CHENEY,
MARCUS A. SMITH,
MARSHALL H. WILLIAMS,
J. F. WILSON,

Attest: ALLEN C. BERNARD, Secretary.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF ARIZONA.—Your Delegates in Convention assembled to frame a Constitution for the State of Arizona, have completed the work, which is hereby submitted for your careful investigation.

They commend to your favorable consideration the Constitution accompanying this address, as the fruits of the untiring labor and united efforts of your chosen representatives, whose interests are identical with your own. The end sought was to frame a Constitution that would secure a just and economical administration in all the departments of State. An examination of the document submitted cannot fail to show the distinguishing features between a government organized under it and those not only seen but painfully felt by every tax-payer under our present system.

Under Territorial government, limitation of legislative action is almost a stranger and for a long time was not known at all, and official conduct but little watched by the eye and authority of the law. Hence leakage in the treasury, and extravagance in public expenditure, were matters of but little surprise. They must be recognized as the fruits of bad government. Unguarded official action is to be seen all along the line of our Territorial travel, and extravagant legislation has naturally followed. Hence to-day, while we are preparing for a new order of things under an economical and well guarded constitutional form of government, we are brought face to face with an empty treasury and a large outstanding Territorial debt of nearly one million dollars, while the debts of the several counties aggregate nearly three times that sum. A just and economical administration of affairs did not produce this. It should be ended, and hereafter avoided. It can only be done by the most cautious guards, and the impartial reader cannot fail to find such, embodied in this Constitution.

Your Delegates have sought to profit by the wisdom and experience of other States and have therefore by careful selection established a Legislative, Executive and Judiciary system, which changes compare favorably with the wisest and most economical. The number of officers has been reduced to the lowest practical limit, and salaries fixed at small economic sums. The different departments have been shaped after the system most familiar to our people, that nothing may be hazarded by experiment. The Judiciary Department is so arranged as to insure speedy litigation and avoid unnecessary expense.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LANDS.

That all children of school age in the State may receive gratuitously, instructions in the common school branches, a free common school system is forever guaranteed. Its funds are preserved intact and the system divorced from all church and creed and its management and control by sectarianism forever prohibited. Careful provisions are made to preserve the school lands and for their judicious appraisal, gradual sale and for the highest price. Meantime the pioneer and early settler who has braved the danger of frontier life, and settled upon and improved these lands is not unprotected. He has the preference to purchase the land so improved at the highest price offered for it. And in the event he may not be able to pay the highest price offered, the appraisers of the land are required to appraise the improvements separately from the land, and the purchaser must pay him for his improvements before taking possession.

CORPORATIONS.

The legislation of old States has been found unequal to the task of protecting the people from the growing grasping, monopolizing tendencies of railroads and other corporations. It has been thought wise therefore to place positive restrictions on the powers of legislation in these matters. To these end provisions have been made for the destruction of all wild cat schemes, and the wiping out of all dormant and sham corporations claiming special and exclusive privileges. All power is taken from the Legislature to create corporations, or to extend or enlarge their power by special law; or to give them rights or privileges irrevocable. Power is given to the Legislature to revoke or annul the charters of corporations that may prove injurious, and the Legislature is required to enact wholesome laws empowering the courts to do the same thing during legislative interium.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

A well guarded system of county government is provided for. The Legislature is prohibited from changing county lines and forming new counties unless the same can be done upon a basis of property, area and population, that will insure maintenance of such new county government without strain, and at the same time without crippling the county or counties from which it may be formed. The county officers and offices are provided for in a kindred way to the system the people are acquainted with, but that the running machinery of county government may be rendered less expensive the offices have been so blended as to require the official work necessary to the exercise of county government to be done with the fewest official hands practical to its execution. These officers are all made elective every two years, and are thereby made directly responsible to the people whom they serve.

ELECTIONS AND SUFFRAGE.

The right of suffrage is conferred upon every male citizen of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and who has resided in Arizona for a year previous to an election, except Indians not taxed, idiots, lunatics and persons convicted of crimes; and no question pertaining to removal of the right of suffrage is submitted upon this

sexes. Female suffrage was strongly urged upon the convention by petitions from a few quarters, and by earnest personal advocates, who were always given an attentive hearing, but after mature deliberation the convention thought it inadvisable to put women's suffrage in the Constitution. However, the right of the people to be heard upon this topic, has been recognized, and the Legislature coming directly from the people every two years, is fully authorized to submit this question to the people whenever and as often as they may be desired.

IRRIGATION.

It is surely safe to say that a just and equitable system of irrigation, suited to this arid region